*BORWIS**Public Affairs*

27 May 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Status of 60 Minutes Filming*1 JUN 1977*

1. CBS television departed Headquarters this date at 1300 hours after a very successful week of filming. Both Dave Buksbaum, the Producer, and Mr. Rather were glowing in their comments about the results of their five days in Headquarters, both from the standpoint of film obtained and the extraordinary cooperation by everyone encountered. We estimate that 80% of the filming is complete. However, CBS will return to Headquarters for two or three days to obtain additional footage and to refilm sequences which were not usable due to quality or security.

2. The scenes still required are:

- a. Dan Rather in front of the memorial book and stars in the lobby.
- b. A closed door in the communications area.
- c. Scenes of some group activity of CIA personnel in action, i.e., softball, volleyball, basketball, etc.
- d. Dan Rather at the Nathan Hale statue and walking from that location into the building.
- e. Two or three analysts in a discussion.
- f. Scenes in the cartographic office with Rather explaining processes.
- g. Some DDS&T activity--an action shot showing someone making something or putting a "gadget" together.

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h. Scenes showing the manner by which classified waste is disposed of. These scenes might show burn bags and baskets being filled, pick up and transporting these bags to the disposal area and film of the actual burning or disposal of the classified material.

i. Additional scenes of the DCI:

- (1) At a social event
- (2) Playing tennis with Mr. Rather
- (3) With his family
- (4) Miscellaneous scenes in his Headquarters office.

3. We do not yet know when CBS will return, but would expect it to be in the very near future, possibly next week.


Herbert E. Hetu

cc DCI
DDCI
DDO
DDI
DDA
DDS&T

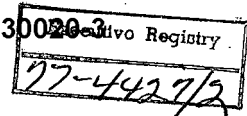

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The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D. C. 20505



26 May 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

As arranged with Jody Powell, "60 Minutes" will be filming very briefly at the beginning of our meeting this morning. I believe it would be very helpful to me and to the Intelligence Community if you could make a few brief remarks commendatory of the performance of the Intelligence Community and of the CIA in particular.

STANSFIELD TURNER
Director

EX-100-100000-100000 Public Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

26 May 1977

Debbie -

ER

Per the Admiral, original
was delivered directly to
President this morning.

Sharon

The occasion of a public interview offers an excellent opportunity to emphasize the importance of safeguarding the anonymity of our clandestine sources of intelligence. This would, in our view, serve a particular purpose of assuring our agents that this Agency takes their protection seriously. This is especially important now against the background of revelations about the Agency and its operations that have so unnerved some of our agents.

President Carter recognized this problem in his remarks on 24 February to an audience at the Department of State. The President said, "Some of our key intelligence sources are becoming reluctant to continue their relationship with us because of the danger of being exposed in the future."

The subject could be addressed under a discussion of intelligence sources and methods. Some of them are essentially overt and already in the public domain. Others are agents whose residence in some countries does not entail serious personal risk if they are affiliated with CIA. In many countries, however, our agents risk their lives to supply vital intelligence information to the United States. Often they are doing this for deeply personal reasons, including admiration for our democratic order. Often they are themselves patriotic citizens of their homeland who are strongly opposed to the communist system.

We are greatly indebted to these people who are risking their lives and the future of their families, well aware that our open society increases the risk for them. I am determined to protect the identities of agents and shall not permit revelations for any purpose that might endanger them. They are performing great services to this country. Their contributions help us to strengthen our defenses and to deal with our adversaries in the political and economic arenas. I consider their protection to be a solemn responsibility of the Director of Central Intelligence.

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RATHER, Dan 1931-

PERSONAL: Born October 31, 1931, in Wharton, Tex.; son of Irvin (a laborer) and Byrl (Page) Rather; married Jeannie Grace Goebel (a painter), April 21, 1957; children: Dawn Robin, Daniel Martin. **Education:** Sam Houston State Teachers College (now University), degree in journalism, 1953; attended University of Houston Law School, 1957-59, and South Texas School of Law, 1959. **Politics:** Independent. **Religion:** Protestant. **Residence:** Washington, D.C. **Office:** CBS News, 524 West 57th St., New York, N.Y., 10019.

CAREER: KSAM-Radio, Huntsville, Tex., writer, reporter, broadcaster, 1950-54; reporter for Associated Press, 1951-52, and for United Press International, 1953, both from Huntsville; Sam Houston State Teachers College (now University), Huntsville, member of faculty in department of journalism, 1953-54; journalist with *Houston Chronicle* and KTRH-Radio, both Houston, Tex., 1954-59, and with KHOU-Television, Houston, 1960-61; Columbia Broadcasting System News, reporter and journalist from Dallas, New Orleans, Washington, D.C., London, and Saigon Bureaus, 1961—. **Military service:** U.S. Marine Corps, 1954. **Member:** Sigma Delta Chi. **Awards, honors:** Received National Headliners award and Overseas Press Club award, and four Emmy Awards from National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences.

WRITINGS: (With Gary P. Gates) *The Palace Guard* (nonfiction), Harper, 1974. Occasional contributor of articles to *Newsday* and other newspapers.

WORK IN PROGRESS: A novel about a broadcaster; a play about the John F. Kennedy assassination.

SIDELIGHTS: In *The Palace Guard*, CBS newsmen Rather and Gates have produced a detailed study of the Nixon cabinet and domestic affairs staff, with particular focus on H. R. Haldeman and those close to him, and, writes a *Time* reviewer, "have sliced through conventional explanations with some offbeat conclusions about what went wrong." A *Saturday Review/World* reviewer notes that "it is one of the virtues of this work that . . . it is not too awed to be witty. Although it is by no means a light-hearted book, Mr. Rather and Mr. Gates have brought to the written history of Watergate and the Nixon presidency a recognizable human element, a quality that has been singularly lacking in the high-minded literature thus far produced on those subjects."

AVOCATIONAL INTERESTS: Rather writes: "I am a basketball fan, play tennis, like to fish, am a student of sculpture."

RATHER, DAN, broadcast journalist; b. Wharton, Tex., Oct. 31, 1931. B.A. in Journalism, Sam Houston State Coll., Huntsville, Tex., 1955. Student U. Houston, South Tex. Sch. Law; m. Jean Goebel; children—Dawn Robin, Daniel Martin. Writer, sportscaster KSAM-TV; instr. journalism Sam Houston State Coll. for 1 year; later worked for U.P.I. and *Houston Chronicle*; with CBS; joined staff radio sta. KTRH, CBS affiliate, Houston, staying about 4 years as news writer, reporter, and later, as news dir.; became dir. news and pol. affairs with CBS Houston TV affiliate KHOU-TV in the late 1950s; became White House Corp., 1964, and ten months later was transferred to overseas bure., including about a year spent as chief of London bur.; then worked in Vietnam; returned to White House position in fall of 1966, appearing nightly on segments of CBS Evening News; became anchorman-corr. for CBS Reports, summer, 1971. Author: (with Gary Gates) *The Palace Guard*, 1974. Anchored numerous CBS News spl. programs; as White House cor. accompanied Pres. on numerous travels, including visits to Moscow, USSR, People's Republic of China. Office: CBS News 524 W 57th St., New York City NY 10019.

— + NEW BOOK JUST OUT:
"THE CAMERA NEVER BLINKS"
(REVIEW ATTACHED)

YOU WILL PLAY TENNIS
WITH RATHER ON THUR. MORNING -

22 MAY 1977

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Dan Rather gets jump on history

by GERALD WILSON

The Camera Never Blinks by Dan Rather with Mickey Herskowitz (Morrow: \$10.)

Everybody knows Dan Rather. New York magazine once called him The Reporter the White House Hates. He's the CBS correspondent who asked That Question to former President Richard Nixon during a Houston news conference. Just for the record, here's a transcript of the exchange.

"Q: Thank you, Mr. President. Dan Rather, of CBS News. Mr. President . . . (Applause, mixed with jeers.)

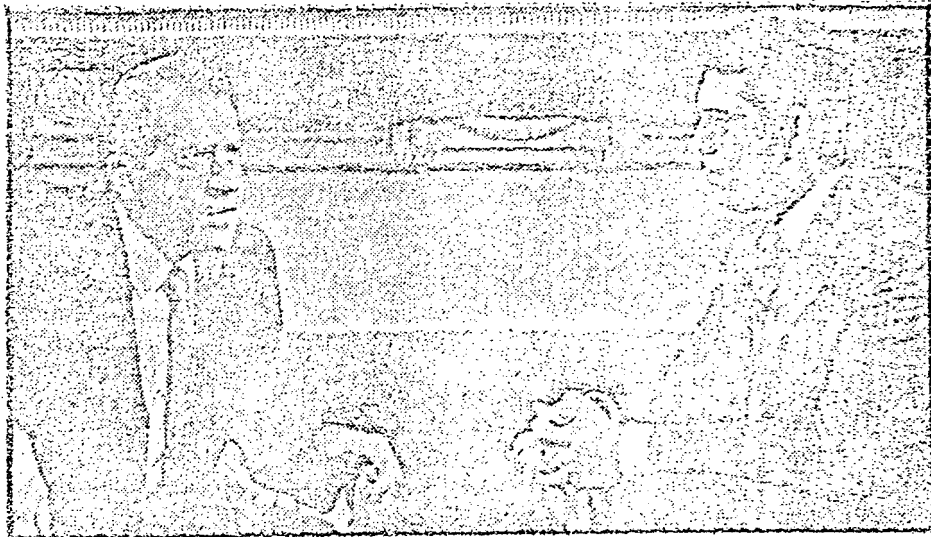
The President: Are you running for something?

Q. No, sir, Mr. President, are you?"

That Question aside, Rather has had quite a distinguished career in broadcast journalism. A Texas boy from Houston, the first in his family to attend college, Rather's healthy nose for news took him from a 250-watt radio station in Huntsville, Texas, to CBS's monolithic corporate headquarters on New York's Sixth Avenue, known fondly to the TV trade as Black Rock. That journey—or much of it, anyway—is what "The Camera Never Blinks" is all about.

As a writer—and reporter—Rather is not considered a deep or overly analytical thinker. He is too young to have been trained in what well may be called Edward R. Murrow's "literate" school of broadcasting which, aside from Murrow, gave us such superlative scholar-correspondents as Charles Collingwood, Alexander Kendrick and Eric Sevareid. Unlike John Chancellor, Rather has never been known as an urbane, button-down broadcaster. But he has other fortes. He is aggressive; he has good instincts; he has often been in the right place at the right time. And perhaps best of all, Rather is young enough to have grown up along with television news. He understands its technology and its impact. "Television," Rather writes, "works best when it puts you there, in a situation where the camera has the least influence on the person or the event. Given the improvements in our technology, we are coming to that point fairly soon. The new mini-cams spit out broadcast-ready film on the spot."

Indeed, Rather has been "there" much of the time himself. He was hired by CBS early in 1952, the result of someone at Black Rock having seen his sharp, hard-hitting on-location coverage of Hurricane Carla for Houston's KHOU. He worked the civil-rights struggles of the mid-'60s; he went to Vietnam; he scrambled to the top of the world to show American audiences their first pictures of Red Chinese troops on the Sino-Japanese border in 1959; he worked out of CBS's London bureau; he covered the White House.



Correspondent Dan Rather interviewing Richard Nixon, an old antagonist.

Rather was also "there" on November 22, 1963. As New Orleans bureau chief for CBS, it was his responsibility to set up and coordinate the coverage of President John F. Kennedy's trip to Dallas. He ended up doing much more. Rather's persistence with the staff of Parkland Hospital gave CBS radio a 17-minute jump on the other networks in the announcement that Kennedy was, in fact, dead of an assassin's bullet. He did something a reporter waits a lifetime to do: scoop the competition on a history-making story. But that scoop did not come lightly for Rather.

"I felt a chill. It dawned on me that it was still possible I had committed a blunder beyond comprehension, beyond forgiving. I raced through my own mental checklist. What did I have? Well, I had a doctor at the hospital who said the President was dead. A priest who said, definitely, he was dead. And the hospital's chief of staff, who had told Eddie Barker (CBS affiliate KRLD's news director) he was dead.

"If you were working the cop shop in Houston, Texas, at Number 61 Reisner Street, what you had was a dead man. But this was the President of the United States. It was a story no one wanted to believe, and you couldn't take it back."

Here is Rather at his best. If there is any one aspect about "The Camera Never Blinks" that makes it mandatory reading for those of us interested in television journalism, it is Rather's ability to capture and retell the behind-the-scenes story of fast-breaking news coverage. He wants to know: what were you thinking as it all happened; what went through your mind as our world collapsed around us?

Rather's answer: "At no time did we stop and tell ourselves, in some smaller way, what we said and what we did would become a part of the history of this week. The button is pressed: you hotfoot it back, you open the phone lines, make the calls, ask the questions, trace and retrace, and someone is in your ear saying, 'The President has been shot and is dead.' A desk assistant turns to an editor and before you know it the news has gone out. You can't call the story back but you think about it." And he continues, "What I kept thinking about was this: are we ahead on the story. I wasn't yet considering the human and national tragedy behind it. Right or wrong, I was thinking about the story."

There are a lot of anecdotes in "The Camera Never Blinks" that have to do with famous people. Rather, after all, covered Presidents and those around them. But this is not a book to buy if you are searching for new insights about Lyndon Johnson or people of note. Others have done that task better, more evocatively, intuitively, humorously.

But Rather on the subject of Hughes Rudd, newsman, extracting \$3,000 expense money—on a bet—from CBS at

continued

1:30 a.m., by long-distance telephone from Los Angeles. And Rather, telling us the story of how Barbara Walters ruined his brand-new, \$42 pair of Florsheim Imperial Wing Tips is representative of what goes on in the news business in general, and the television news business in particular.

Indeed, what works best about "The Camera Never Blinks" are Rather's off-handed insights into the quasi-show business of TV news. He doesn't deal in heavy-handed sociological patter, either, but good, plain, Texas english. "Television is a copycat medium. What works in one place is soon tried in another . . . So, conditioning being equal, the contest for viewers often comes down to a quality easily named, hard to define: believability, charisma, personality, warmth."

But "The Camera Never Blinks" is not without its faults, either. Rather doesn't give us many real tricks of the trade. He talks about sources, but not how sources are developed. He doesn't tell us how TV correspondents learn how to look straight into the camera and still remember every word of the copy they've written after a long night on the town. He doesn't tell us about the fun and games that go hand-in-hand with being on the road. His book is G-rated, like an amusing after-dinner speech at one of those banquets where White House correspondents and other TV newsmen often appear for fat fees. The X-rated fun and games that take place on the press planes and in various motels around the country are, curiously, left out altogether.

Still, we do learn some things about Rather. We learn that he lives in Georgetown, and that he sleeps with a shotgun close by his bed (you can take the boy out of Texas, but not Texas out of the boy); that he anguished long and hard when CBS decided to take him off the White House beat soon after the Nixon resignation (rumor had it the affiliates demanded Rather's head on a platter; he denies this). We also learn that Rather wishes he read more books. We get to see him swallowing bile while conning Birmingham, Alabama's, notorious police chief, "Bull" Conner out of some press credentials, and hear of his revulsion upon hearing one of the alleged Martin Luther King, Jr., "bedroom tapes."

And Rather's take on That Question? We get that, too. "Within two weeks a magazine writer said that exchange would become a classic of television journalism. He meant that in a way complimentary to me. But I cringed to think so. No, I don't have exciting memories of that moment . . . I do not want to be judged on such asides." Still, says Rather, he would not retract what he said. He knows, only too well, that a story, once out, cannot be called back.

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Letters to the editor

Nervously dropped?

In your column "Ear" of April 12, you make a quotation of a memorandum I wrote in September 1975 (not 1965 as stated) and drew a conclusion that I had tried to pull the wool over [TV personality] Dan Rather's eyes.

The allegation rather upset me and I asked for the original of the document from CIA. I also obtained the original article in *Reliable Source*, the New York magazine. I note that *Reliable Source* has at least been reliable enough to republish the relevant elements of the memorandum. *Reliable Source* then said that I had "nervously dropped" the word "not" which they thought I meant to say. Your column "Ear" made no effort to say that I had nervously dropped anything; it merely inserted the words "does not" into a sentence of mine.

In fact, as one can see from the *Reliable Source* version, the preceding paragraph reflected my assurance to Mr. Rather that anything which arose that could cast doubt on my statement would be brought to his attention. It was to follow up that commitment that I then said that we must ensure that Mr. Rather does learn anything which would cause the slightest doubt in the account I gave him, so that he would not be in a situation of putting something on his program

TUCKING IN . . . Almost impossible to believe, 'wigs, but the wool was thoroughly tugged over Dan Rather's eyes when he was doing that CBS series on assassinations. *Reliable Source*, Dick Tuck's long-awaited trendy mag, cites such a super September '65 memo from Bill Colby, then CIA honcho. It gloats "there is a chance that the program will indicate . . . no CIA connection with Oswald . . ." and "We must . . . insure that Mr. Rather" does not "learn anything which would cause the slightest doubt on the above account before he produces the programs." Heavens. Can't anybody keep a secret any more?

which conflicted in any way with our knowledge of the situation.

I really must protest your insertion of a word which turned the meaning of my phrase 180 degrees away. It seems to me that you do not have either a reliable source or a reliable editor, in the way in which "Ear" handled this matter.

W. E. Colby
Washington D.C.

(NOTE — Mr. Colby was director of the Central Intelligence Agency from 1973 to early 1976.)



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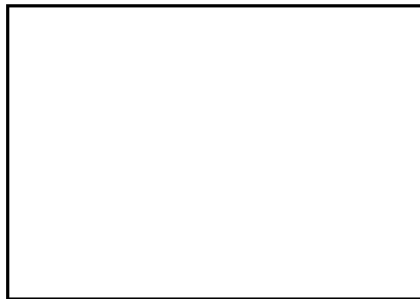
Herbert E. Hetu
Assistant for Public Affairs

6.6.77

Hans —

Here is a copy of

your interview — no
problems I can see.



REGISTRY FILE *Paul Offing*

TIME MAGAZINE

INTERVIEW WITH E. H. KNOCHE

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

QUESTION: When they come down to Washington, say from New York, the editors always say, "Well, what do you think has been the result of the intelligence community, especially of the CIA, of the recent trials and tribulations, press stories, investigations, and so on." Has there been lasting damage? Have relations with foreign services come back from the era of suspicion? Has the process itself been restored to health, and so on. And most recently we had sort of an unpleasant letter of resignation printed in the Washington Post which accused the Agency of still condoning petty corruption and so on, so this all is sort of a package.

How is it now? Have we cured our ills and are we on our way back to health?

MR. KNOCHE: Well, let me be a little long-winded in responding to that.

QUESTION: Well, it was a long winded question.

MR. KNOCHE: I have never been one to have had any real hangups with what we had to endure in the investigations and reviews. It wasn't fun; it wasn't pleasant, and we took a lot of shots that I think were unfair, exaggerated and distorted. But after Vietnam and Watergate, in my judgment